

Sodium reactions full:

- Combusts vigorously when heated with oxygen with a yellow-orange flame to form white Sodium Oxide solid
- Combusts vigorously when heated with chlorine to form sodium chloride with a bright orange flame
- Sodium has a very exothermic reaction with cold water producing hydrogen & colorless solution of sodium hydroxide
- Sodium oxide reacts with cold water exothermically to produce sodium hydroxide, with pH around 14
- Sodium oxide reacts with acids to produce salt and water
- Sodium hydroxide reacts with acids to give water and salts
- Sodium chloride dissolves in water to give a solution of pH 7

Magnesium reactions full:

- Combusts vigorously when heated with oxygen with a bright white flame to form white Magnesium Oxide solid
- Combusts vigorously when heated with chlorine to form magnesium chloride with a bright white flame
- Has a very slight reaction to cold water forming a thin layer of Magnesium hydroxide and hydrogen gas
- Burns in steam with bright white flame to produce white magnesium oxide and hydrogen
- Magnesium oxide has no observations with water, but produces magnesium hydroxide which is insoluble and of pH 9
- Magnesium oxide reacts with acids to give salt and water
- Magnesium hydroxide reacts with acids to give water and salts
- Magnesium chloride dissolves in water to give solution of pH 6.5

Aluminum reactions full:

- Combusts when in powdered form fast when heated with oxygen with a bright white flame to form white Aluminum Oxide solid as there is usually a strong oxide layer on aluminum
- Combusts vigorously when heated with chlorine with a yellow flame forming a pale-yellow aluminum chloride gas
- aluminum oxide doesn't react with water
- aluminum oxide reacts with acids to give salt and water
- aluminum oxide reacts with aqueous sodium hydroxide alongside water to give tetrahydroxoaluminate
- aluminum oxide reacts with sodium hydroxide to give sodium aluminate
- Aluminum hydroxide reacts with acids to give water and salt
- Aluminum hydroxide reacts with NaOH to give tetrahydroxoaluminate
- Aluminum chloride reacts with water to give

Silicon reactions full:

- Combusts slowly when heated strongly in powdered form with oxygen with bright yellow sparkles to form white Silicon (IV) oxide
- Combusts vigorously when heated with chlorine to form silicon tetrachloride which is a colorless liquid
- Silicon dioxide doesn't react with water due to its strongly held macromolecular structure
- Silicon dioxide reacts with sodium hydroxide to give sodium silicate and water
- Silicon chloride reacts with water to form silicon dioxide and toxic colorless hydrogen chloride

Phosphorus reactions full:

- Combusts spontaneously in air with a yellow or white flame to form white clouds of phosphorus (IV) oxide
- Combusts spontaneously in chlorine to form phosphorus (V) chloride which is a yellow solid
- Phosphorus oxide reacts with water to give phosphoric acid with pH of 2
- Phosphorus oxide reacts with bases to give salt and water
- Phosphorus chloride reacts with water to give phosphoric acid and toxic hydrogen chloride

Sulfur reactions full:

- Combusts steadily when heated gently in powdered form with oxygen with blue flames to form toxic sulfur dioxide fumes
- Sulfur dioxide dissolves in water to give sulphurous acid with pH of 1
- Sulfur dioxide reacts with bases to salt and water
- If sulfur dioxide is bubbled through sodium hydroxide, sodium hydrogen sulfite solution is formed
- Sulfur trioxide reacts violently with water to produce a fog of Sulphur acid droplets that have a pH of 0
- Sulfuric acid reacts with bases to give salt and water

